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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON LABOUR STATISTICS

A UNION GUIDE



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Toronto Regional Office
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INTRODUCTION

The Ontario Federation of Labour and the Toronto Regional Office of Statistics Canada saw a need for an information document geared toward officials of labour unions. Such a document would help to explain the different sources of data and the most commonly used concepts and definitions.

This paper takes the form of questions and answers to describe the different sources of information, to explain the specifics of certain publications and to give a fuller explanation of the concepts and definitions. There are six sections covered, Wages and Salaries, Labour Unions, Employee Benefits, Employment and Unemployment, Prices and Profitability and General Economic Conditions.

Statistics Canada's data is available in different publications and also from the Regional Offices of Statistics Canada. When data is first released it is announced immediately in the Statistics Canada Daily (Publication #11-001, 30 cents a copy, \$75.00 a year). The Daily contains data highlights, news summaries and announcements of reports, reference papers and other releases and a list of titles of publications released that day. Following the release of data in the Daily, the data are reported in more detail in other publications. On the day of release of the Labour Force Survey and the Consumer Price Index, a press release which includes the major statistics of these surveys is made available to the media.

Statistics Canada also publishes two monthly compendia of statistics with a section on labour and prices. The Canadian Statistical Review's (Publication #11-003, \$3.50 a copy, \$35.00 a year) labour section includes data on wages and salaries, hourly earnings, hours of work, the labour force and work stoppages. The prices section includes the Industrial Selling Price Indexes, Consumer Price Indexes, Construction Price Indexes and the Raw Materials Price Indexes. Current Economic Analysis (Publication #13-004, \$2.50 a copy, \$25.00 a year) includes a section on labour with data on the labour force, employment by industry, wages and salaries, and wage settlements. The section on prices contains special tabulations of the Consumer Price Index, the National Accounts Implicit Price Indexes, the Industry Selling Price Indexes, Unit Labour Costs and Export and Import Prices.

WAGES AND SALARIES

Where Can I find information on wages and salaries?

Estimates of Labour Income (Publication #72-005, monthly, \$5.00 a copy, \$20.00 a year) includes data on wages and salaries by industry and province and on supplementary labour income. The data is available for each industry by province, and as far back as 1947 on request from the Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada.

Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions, and include director's fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Self employed earnings and military pay and allowances are excluded.

Estimates are based on a variety of sources including administrative records, (such as Revenue Canada T4 returns) censuses, sample surveys, and indirect measures i.e. those which have to be estimated or calculated from alternative data sources where no current information is available. Data from the publication Employment, Earnings and Hours is the basis for industry estimates except Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping and the non-commercial sector.

Income Distributions by Size in Canada (Publication #13-207, annual, \$8.00 a copy) includes information on the contribution of wages and salaries to total income and average earnings for different occupational groupings by sex and the number of weeks worked. The data in the publication is based on the Survey of Consumer Finances, a household sample survey which collects demographic as well as economic information.

What is Supplementary Labour Income?

Supplementary labour income is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees. It includes employers' contributions to welfare, pension, workmens compensation funds and unemployment insurance.

Is information available on earnings in different industries for different cities?

The publication Employment, Earnings and Hours (Publication #72-002, monthly, \$4.00 a copy, \$40.00 a year) to be revised shortly, gives information on average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings for many different industries and urban centres. Average earnings are not the same as wage rates as they include piece work, commission and overtime and are affected by factors such as strikes, short work week, etc...

The data is based on a monthly mail survey to all "large" private firms (i.e. those with 20 or more employees) in the commercial sector (i.e. excluding government and non-commercial sector) of the economy excluding agriculture, fishing and trapping. Establishments are assigned an industry classification code based on their principal activity. Industry groupings are based upon the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification system. The period covered by the survey is the last seven days in the specified months.

Employees, excluding the self-employed, are those for whom CPP or QPP and/or U.I.C. contributions are made. They are classified into two broad occupational categories, namely: salaried employees and wage earners.

Each month, statistics are prepared for three consecutive months. Data for the most recent month are first estimates and are based on about half of the returns. Second or preliminary estimates are made of the preceding month and third estimates for the month prior to that. After the third estimate, revisions to the data are only made occasionally to incorporate large changes.

Why are many parts of the tables marked ".." (figures not available) and only limited data available for some urban areas in the publication Employment, Earnings and Hours?

Information on the breakdown between salaried employees and wage earners is published for mining, manufacturing and construction. For most other series these data are not available and therefore only the data related to all employees can be shown. The detail of industrial breakdown published for urban centres is mainly dependent upon the need to maintain confidentiality of the data from individual firms.

Where can I get more information on the SIC code?

A full explanation of the SIC codes is given in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Publication #12-501, \$25.00 a copy). It was first published in 1948, the first revision was made in 1960, the second in 1970 and the most recent is for 1980.

When using Statistics Canada publications it is important to check which version of the Standard Industrial Classification is being used since industries may be grouped differently from one SIC version to another.

The publication Employment, Earnings and Hours is based on the 1960 version.

What is the meaning of Index Numbers such as, 1961=100?

An index number is the data in one period expressed as a percentage of the base year which in this case is 1961 i.e. the data in 1961 is equal to 100 and in following years the data is published as an index number relative to the 1961 measure.

The example below may explain this more clearly:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Employment (000's)</u>	<u>Employment Index (1961=100)</u>
1961	5,500	100.0
1962	6,000	109.1
1963	5,750	104.5

The employment level for each year is divided by the value in the base year, in this case 5,500 and multiplied by 100 to arrive at the index.

From this example it can be seen clearly that a level can be calculated from an index for a particular year, if you know the value in the base year i.e. multiply the index in the year concerned by the value in the base year.

As this survey was designed mainly to yield monthly trends as opposed to levels, index numbers were preferred to actual numbers. One advantage of the index numbers is that some corrections, such as incorporation of units previously missed, may be made without affecting the trend, by adjusting the base.

What is the difference between wage earners and salaried employees in the publication Employment, Earnings and Hours?

The difference between these two groups is based on occupation rather than pay schedules. Wage earners are considered to be those that fall within the "blue collar" occupation groups i.e. those engaged in actual production and related occupations. The salaried employees are those that fall within the white collar occupational groups such as executives, administrators, technical and professional personnel, clerical and general office workers.

What is the industrial composite?

The industrial composite is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households and public administration and defence.

Is information available on pay in the public sector?

This data is not available from the publication Employment, Earnings and Hours but gross payroll and numbers of employees are available from the following publications:

Federal Government Employment (Publication #72-004, quarterly, \$5.00 a copy, \$20.00 a year)

Provincial Government Employment (Publication #72-007, quarterly, \$5.00 a copy, \$20.00 a year)

Local Government Employment (Publication #72-009, quarterly, \$4.00 a copy, \$16.00 a year)

Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas (Publication #72-205, annual, \$6.00 a copy)

These publications also include public sector areas such as education and health.

It should be noted that the revised version of Employment, Earnings and Hours, scheduled to be published for the first time in April, 1983 will contain data on employment, earnings and hours for all sectors, including public administration.

Is detailed information available on salaries for the different educational sectors?

Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public, Elementary and Secondary Schools (Publication #81-202, annual, \$6.00 a copy) gives information at the provincial level on salaries of teachers and administrators by teaching level, tenure and qualifications. Educators in private schools, special education schools, and part-time teachers are excluded.

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities (Publication #81-258, annual, \$7.00 a copy) gives information by university of the salaries of full-time teaching staff by level.

The revised survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours will also give information on this sector.

What data on wage rates is available for agricultural labour?

The publication Farm Wages in Canada (Publication #21-002, quarterly, \$2.50 a copy, \$10.00 a year) gives average wages of farm help for the major provinces and the Maritimes on an hourly, daily and monthly basis. The data is based on the farm wage survey which covers all farms that employ hired labour according to the agricultural census. Response rates vary from one season to another and the data should be viewed as a measure of seasonal and annual trends in wage rates rather than a measure of precise wage levels.

What data on wage rates is available for different construction trades?

Construction Price Statistics (Publication #62-007, monthly, \$3.00 a copy, \$30.00 a year) publishes union wage rate indexes for major construction trades. Basic rates and total rates including supplements are shown. The data is based upon 22 major cities.

Are wage rates available for other occupational groups?

Statistics Canada does not publish information on wage rates by occupation groups. Labour Canada does however carry out a survey of this nature.

What information is available on wage and salary comparisons between male and female workers?

The 1981 Census is a good source for comparison of employment income by sex and occupation. Worked in 1980 - Employment Income by Occupation (Publication #92-930, occasional, \$18.00 a copy) will be available in 1983. However it does not include standardization for such influencing factors as experience, seniority, education, hours worked, length of employment during the year etc.

In addition the publication Income Distribution by Size in Canada presents information on individuals whose major source of income is wages and salaries which shows average incomes by sex and occupation. However, again it does have the same constraints as the Census data in terms of comparability between the sexes.

An additional source of information on this topic is Earnings of Men and Women (Publication #13-577, occasional, \$7.00 a copy).

LABOUR UNIONS

Does Statistics Canada collect information on Labour Unions?

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act. Part 11 - Labour Unions (Publication #71-202 and #71-202S, annual, \$8.00 a copy) commonly known as CALURA, gives information on labour unions having a local in Canada and having 100 or more members resident here. The data includes membership distribution by type of union, whether international or national, their affiliations and distribution by industry sector, female membership and geographical distribution of members. There are also tables covering the financial statements of unions.

The supplement gives a directory of reporting labour organizations along with the number of locals in Canada, their membership, the Canadian representative of international organizations and the names of the principal officers.

What is CALURA?

CALURA or Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act is the legal basis upon which data for the publications #71-202 and #61-210 are collected. The Act was passed in 1962 and is administered by the Chief Statistician of Canada. The purpose of the Act is to collect financial and other information on the affairs of certain corporations and labour unions operative in Canada.

The Act applies only to corporations with gross revenues during a reporting period in excess of \$500,000 or assets in excess of \$250,000 and Labour Unions having a membership of 100 or more resident in Canada. These cut-off values are to be revised in 1983.

The Labour Union returns are divided into confidential and non-confidential sections. The confidential section comprises the financial statements. The public information is on memberships, names of officers, etc.

Does Statistics Canada publish data on wage settlements?

Labour Canada collects data on wage settlements which is published in the Statistics Canada publication Current Economic Analysis (Publication #13-004, monthly, \$2.50 a copy, \$25.00 a year).

Can I get a comparison of compensation received by Unionized and Non-Unionized employees?

Employee Compensation in Canada 1978 (Publication #72-619, occasional, \$8.00 a copy) gives a comparison of estimated composition of total employee compensation, union and non-union wage earners and a breakdown by industry group of estimated paid hours (see section on Employee Benefits for more information on the publication).

Is information available on strikes and lockouts?

Statistics Canada does not collect information on strikes. This information is collected by Labour Canada and is available in detail from the publications "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada" (annual) and "Work Stoppages". The Canadian Statistical Review (Publication #11-003, monthly, \$3.50 a copy, \$35.00 a year) publishes a summary by industry of the Labour Canada data in the section on Labour Statistics.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Where can I find a comparison of employee benefits in different industries?

Employee Compensation in Canada (Publication #72-619, occasional, \$8.00 a copy) is based on a survey of labour costs in Canada. The survey consisted of a sample of firms employing 20 or more employees. All industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations and private households are covered.

The publication gives information on the composition of employee compensation including components of pay for time worked and paid absence, additional cash payments such as severance pay, and the costs to employers of compulsory and voluntary welfare and benefit plans. Data represent contributions by employers rather than benefits received by employees.

The present publication covers the calendar year 1978. A similar survey is being carried out to cover 1982 and it is planned to publish the results towards the end of 1983.

Can I get information on Pension Plan coverage?

Pension Plans in Canada (Publication #74-401, Biennial, \$7.00 a copy) this series of studies on the private pension system in Canada, occasional since 1960 and biennial since 1974, is a comprehensive source of data on the terms and conditions of private pension plans. Its focus is on the incidence, coverage and characteristics of all employer-sponsored pension plans in Canada, but comments are also made on both the public Canada and Quebec Pension Plans as well as Registered Retirement Savings Plans.

Is there any information available from Statistics Canada on Workmen's Compensation?

Workmen's/Workers Compensation (Publication #86-501, occasional, \$6.00 a copy) provides a description of the programs operating in each of the provinces and gives statistics on claims settled, wage loss, pension claims, work injury compensation and financial information on the Compensation Boards.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

What are the differences between the measures of employment in "The Labour Force", "Employment, Earnings and Hours" and the "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry"?

The differences between the definition of employment in the three publications fall into three categories:

- the types of employment covered
- industries covered
- coverage by size of firm

In most of the tables in The Labour Force (Publication #71-001, monthly, \$3.50 a copy, \$35.00 a year) a broad definition of employment is used. It covers not only paid-workers (that is, employees) but also the self-employed and unpaid family workers. In some tables, employed persons in each of these categories are shown separately. In The Labour Force, the employed include all of those who did any work for pay or profit in the reference week, plus unpaid family workers, along with those who had a job but were not at work because of illness, vacation, family responsibilities, labour dispute, or other reasons (except for a temporary layoff).

The employment figures appearing in Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry (Publication #72-008, monthly, \$3.00 a copy, \$30.00 a year) cover only employees (paid workers). They also exclude anyone employed in agriculture. Unlike the Labour Force Survey, which is a survey of households, these data are from surveys of businesses and government agencies, and are essentially based on the number of persons on the payroll as of the reference period. Those on layoff and those absent due to labour dispute for the full reference period are therefore excluded. Owners or partners of unincorporated businesses and professional practices are also excluded. The reference period is the last payroll period of the month for the reporting establishment.

The data in Employment, Earnings and Hours (Publication #72-002, monthly, \$4.00 a copy, \$40.00 a year) are based on the same definition of employment as used in Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry. However, only non-agricultural businesses and commercial crown corporations, with 20 or more employees, are covered. Since the percentage of firms with fewer than 20 employees varies considerably from one industry to another, the percentage of all firms in a given industry included in Employment, Earnings and Hours varies as well.

What is the source of the unemployment rates announced by the media each month?

Data on the number of persons employed and unemployed are collected each month through a Statistics Canada sample survey of 55,000 households. The sample is designed to represent the population 15 years of age and over living in the ten provinces. The survey questions generally refer to the respondent's labour market activities in a selected reference week.

The Labour Force Survey identifies the unemployed strictly according to their labour market activities in the reference week, and eligibility for or receiving UI-benefits is not a criterion. No reference is made to whether or not they are receiving any form of Unemployment Insurance benefit. The definition of those unemployed for the purposes of Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey includes those who were without work, were available for work, and had actively looked for work in the past four weeks. Also included are those who have not actively looked for work but had been on temporary lay-off for six months or less, and those who had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

The employed include those who did any work for pay or profit or worked as an unpaid family worker on a farm or business during the week prior to the survey i.e. homemakers are not included. Also included are those who had a job but did not report to work that week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute etc. Those on strike or locked out would be considered as part of the labour force and employed.

The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (The labour force is simply the sum of the employed plus the unemployed.)

The data can be found in the publication The Labour Force (Publication #71-001, monthly, \$3.50 a copy, \$35.00 a year).

Are the unemployment rates on which Canada Employment and Immigration bases its qualification periods UIC for regions available from Statistics Canada?

The number of weeks to qualify for benefits and the extended benefits relate to the rate of unemployment prevailing in the region of residence of the claimant. These regional unemployment rates which are seasonally adjusted three month moving averages, can be found in Table 14 of the publication Statistical Report of the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (Publication #73-001, quarterly, \$6.00 a copy, \$24.00 a year).

Where can I get more information on the Labour Force Survey and how it is designed?

The booklet Understanding Labour Force Data describes the main concepts used in the Labour Force Survey. It is available free of charge from your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

The Guide to the Labour Force Survey (Publication #71-528, occasional, \$1.05 a copy) gives full details of the survey design and coverage and information on the basic concepts and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey, while currently out of print, the second edition should be available early in 1983.

What is the difference between seasonally adjusted and raw data?

The raw data or actual data is the number of unemployed or employed etc. as estimated from the sample survey. The seasonally adjusted data is the raw data adjusted to remove seasonal factors which can affect these measures. Examples of such seasonal factors would be the influx of students into the labour force during the summer months, the reduction in construction employment during the winter or the increase in employment in the retail sector during the period before Christmas. The average for all the months during the year is always the same for the raw and the seasonally adjusted data. Seasonally adjusted as well as raw data is published to allow analysts to look at the labour force data without the distortions caused by seasonal factors.

Why are only certain urban areas shown for unemployment rates in Table 55 of the publication The Labour Force?

To begin with it must be recognized that the Labour Force Survey uses a sample of slightly under 1% of the population. Therefore, estimates for particular urban centres, or for Economic Regions within provinces, are based on very small samples. As a result, it is only in the larger urban areas that the samples are large enough to yield meaningful results. In addition, the overall design of the sample limits the number of urban centres for which estimates can be produced. Data are published for Census Metropolitan Areas and Economic Regions in each province. (See the final two tables of any issue of The Labour Force (publication #71-001).

Has Statistics Canada done any work on finding out further information on "discouraged workers"?

Each year since 1978, Statistics Canada has conducted a survey in March as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. This supplementary survey has served to identify individuals classified as being outside of the labour force but who say that they "want" a job although they are not currently seeking one. In 1981, this survey was carried out in September as well as in March. The results of these surveys appear in the monthly edition of The Labour Force (Publication #71-001, monthly, \$3.50 a copy, \$35.00 a year). Table 53 "Persons not in the Labour Force, who looked for work in the past six months by reason for not looking in the reference week" in the monthly publication does give information by age group and province on those who "believe no work is available".

What other results of supplementary surveys of the Labour Force are available?

A full list of the supplementary Labour Force surveys is available from any of the Regional Offices of Statistics Canada or the Special Surveys Division in Ottawa. Often the results of these surveys are written up as special articles in the publication The Labour Force and a full list of these articles can be found at the end of this publication.

Is any information available on the numbers of hours worked available?

The Labour Force publishes data on actual and usual hours worked by industry, educational level, and occupation groups. In addition various tabulations are available on full-time and part-time workers. Part-time workers are considered to include those who work less than 30 hours a week.

Information on average hours worked per week is available from the publication Employment, Earnings and Hours

Are people involved in a labour dispute included in the numbers unemployed according to the Labour Force Survey?

If you had a job but did not work because you were involved in a labour dispute you would be regarded as employed (not unemployed) according to the definitions of the Labour Force Survey. If you were on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and were available for work you would be regarded as unemployed. If you had been on lay-off for more than 26 weeks and had not looked for work you would not be considered as part of the labour force.

Does Statistics Canada publish unionized and non-unionized unemployment rates?

Unemployment rates are based upon the Labour Force Survey which at present does not gather information on unionization.

Does Statistics Canada have information on job loss or lay-offs by industry?

As mentioned earlier, Statistics Canada has two data series which describe month-to-month changes in the level of employment. (see The Labour Force and Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry). However, both of these sources measure net changes in employment. For example, a decline in employment of 10,000 could represent 5,000 persons obtaining jobs and 15,000 losing or leaving their jobs. Alternatively, it could represent 1,000 persons gaining a job and 11,000 losing or leaving their positions. In other words, there is no way of telling what the net change is composed of in terms of hirings versus job separations. It is therefore, also impossible to disaggregate job separations into voluntary departures versus layoffs (either permanent or temporary).

The labour force survey identifies the number of persons who, as of the reference week, have been laid off with an expectation of returning to work at some point in the future. These individuals are classified as unemployed, and estimates of their number are published in The Labour Force.

Which publications give information on employment in specific industrial sectors?

Statistics Canada publishes information on employment in specific sectors for most areas. They are:

Logging: (Publication #25-201, annual, \$4.50 a copy) includes number of employees, and salaries and wages for the forestry industry.

Mineral Industries: (Publication #26-204, annual, \$3.00 a copy) includes number of employees, and salaries and wages for mines, quarries and oil wells.

Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas: (Publication #31-203, annual, \$15.00 a copy) includes number of employees, and salaries and wages for manufacturing industry groups.

Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Sub-provincial Areas: (Publication #31-209, annual, \$20.00 a copy) includes data for counties, census metropolitan areas and economic regions.

Railway Transport, part VI, Employment Statistics: (Publication #52-212, annual, \$4.50 a copy) includes data on hours, wages and number of employees for the railway industry.

Oil Pipeline Transport: (Publication #55-201, annual, \$4.50 a copy) includes data on employees, and wages and salaries for the oil pipeline industry.

Telephone Statistics: (Publication #56-002, monthly, \$1.50 a copy, \$15.00 a year) includes information on employees, and salaries and wages for the telephone industry.

Telecommunications Statistics: (Publication #56-201, annual, \$4.50 a copy) includes information on employees, and salaries and wages by company.

Radio and Television Broadcasting: (Publication #56-204, annual, \$6.00 a copy) includes employee statistics.

Cable Television: (Publication #56-205, annual, \$6.00 a copy) includes employee statistics by area.

Electric Power Statistics, Vol. II, Annual Statistics:

(Publication #57-202, annual, \$7.00 a copy) includes data on employees, and salaries and wages.

Traveller Accommodation Statistics: (Publication #63-204, annual, \$4.50 a copy) includes statistics on employment in hotels, motels, towns and camping grounds etc..

Motion Picture Production: (Publication #63-206, annual, \$4.50 a copy) includes data on employees, and wages and salaries.

Campus Book Stores: (Publication #63-219, annual, \$4.50 a copy) includes data on employees and payrolls by regions.

Construction in Canada: (Publication #64-201, annual, \$7.00 a copy) includes an analysis of labour content in construction.

Federal Government Employment: (Publication #72-004, quarterly, \$5.00 a copy, \$20.00 a year) includes data on employment and payrolls by occupation and province for government and crown corporations.

Provincial Government Employment: (Publication #72-007, quarterly, \$5.00 a copy, \$20.00 a year) includes employment and earning for provincial government by function, post-secondary educational institutions, provincial government enterprises and workmen's compensation boards.

Local Government Employment: (Publication #72-009, quarterly, \$4.00 a copy, \$16.00 a year) employment and payrolls for municipal governments.

Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools: (Publication #81-202, annual, \$6.00 a copy) information on full-time school instructional and administrative staff at the elementary/secondary school level in all provinces.

Educational Staff of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools: (Publication #81-254, annual, \$7.00 a copy) information on salaries, experience, education, sex, origin, level of instruction of educational staff.

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities: (Publication #81-258, annual, \$7.00 a copy) data are included for all institutions with teaching staff of 30 or more that have authorized Statistics Canada to release their data.

Compendium of Selected Health Manpower Statistics: (Publication #83-231, annual, \$8.00 a copy) includes information on nurses, physiotherapists, radiological technicians and dental hygienists.

Culture Statistics, Book Publishing: An Industry Analysis: (Publication #87-601, annual, \$6.00 a copy) includes information on staff in the industry.

Culture Statistics, University and College Libraries in Canada: (Publication #87-652, annual, \$6.00 a copy) includes information on full-time staff by region.

What information does Statistics Canada have on job vacancies?

Statistics Canada has discontinued its job vacancy survey but does compile a "Help Wanted Index" which is published in the Canadian Statistical Review, the Daily and Infomat. This index gives an indication of the demand for labour in different regions of the country. Statistics Canada does not provide information on specific jobs; however help of this nature is available from Canada Employment Centres.

Are any projections available on the Labour Market?

Statistics Canada does not at present produce labour market projections. Statistics Canada and Employment and Immigration Canada have published the Proceedings of a workshop held in October, 1980 on Demographic Trends and their impact on the Canadian Labour Market. Papers 6 and 7, "The Effect of Changing Age and Sex Composition of the Labour Force on the Unemployment Rate in Canada" and "The Impact of Demographic Change on the Canadian Labour Market" give projections of the labour force, unemployment rates and participation rates.

Out of School - Into the Labour Force (Publication #81-570) analyses the trends of school enrolments and potential entrants to the Labour Force during the eighties.

The Institute for Policy Analysis at the University of Toronto has published a book which includes projections on the Labour Force by province. David K. Foot, A Challenge of the 1980's: Unemployment and Labour Force Growth in Canada and the Provinces, (Institute for Policy Analysis, University of Toronto, March 1981).

What historical information is available on the Labour Market?

The three major sources for historical information on the labour market are:

Canadian Statistical Review, Historical Summary, 1970

(Publication #11-505, Section 4) Table 3 shows measures of the Labour Force, employed, etc. for the period 1931-71. The labour force survey was first carried out in 1945, prior years are based on estimates from the censuses. Definitions of those included have changed over the years. The labour force survey has only been carried out on a monthly basis since 1953.

Historical Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force by Frank T. Denton and Sylvia Ostry (Publication #99-549) gives estimates of the labour force by age and sex from 1921, by sex for 1901 and 1911, total from 1851-91, on a conceptually consistent basis utilizing decennial census and monthly survey data. It also includes a full discussion of concepts of the economically active population.

Historical Labour Force Statistics: Actual Data, Seasonal Factors, Seasonally Adjusted Data (Publication #71-201, annual, \$10.00 a copy) the first issue of this publication covered the period 1953-67, the present issue gives time series running from January 1966. The series published are based upon the Labour Force Survey.

PRICES

How is the Consumer Price Index calculated?

The CPI or Consumer Price Index is a composite of prices of goods and services purchased by the average Canadian family or individual. This composite of prices is presented relative to their representative basket of goods and services costing \$100 in 1981.

The CPI is calculated from more than a million annual price quotations. The weightings of the components are based upon the 1978 Urban Family Expenditure and Food Expenditure Surveys. The results of which can be found in Urban Family Food Expenditure (Publication #62-548, \$10.00 a copy) and Family Expenditure in Canada (Publication #62-550, \$10.00 a copy). Statistics Canada has put together a simple explanatory guide to the CPI in a booklet called Your Guide to the CPI which is available free from any of Statistics Canada's Regional Offices. In addition, there is a more detailed publication CPI Reference Paper, Concepts and Procedures (Publication #62-553, \$8.00 a copy) which gives a more in depth description of the compilation of the CPI.

Where can I find the CPI or Index of the Cost of Living?

The CPI or Consumer Price Index is available over the telephone on the day of release from any Regional Office of Statistics Canada, in the Daily of the day of release as well as two specialized publications on the CPI. The Consumer Price Index (Publication #62-001, monthly, \$2.50 a copy, \$25.00 a year) gives the CPI for Canada and 15 Regional cities in addition to the major aggregates and a short description of retail price movements. Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (Publication #62-010, quarterly, \$6.00 a copy, \$24.00 a year) gives the current and historical series of the CPI and its components.

Is the CPI available by province?

The Consumer Price Index is not available on a provincial basis. However, it is available for at least one major urban centre in each of the provinces.

Is the CPI available for different Income groups?

Although there are no official Consumer Price Indexes for different income groups, an experimental "Low Income CPI" is published once a year in the first quarter as a supplement to the publication Consumer Prices and Price Indexes. This low income CPI is based upon the expenditure patterns of low income families and unattached individuals as defined in the publication Income Distribution by Size in Canada (Publication #13-207, annual, \$10.00 a copy).

Is the CPI a measure of the Cost of Living in Canada?

Although the CPI is often referred to as a measure of the cost of living, it is not such a measure. When prices change relative to other products we tend to substitute. For example: if the price of beef goes up, some people will substitute chicken for beef even though they prefer beef. By substituting, we do not in fact absorb the full increase in prices but rather compromise our preferences and consequently our cost of living does not in fact rise as much as the CPI indicates.

What other price indexes are available from Statistics Canada?

There are many different price indexes available from Statistics Canada. Care should be taken on their different uses, whether for contracts or other purposes. Any Regional Advisor at Statistics Canada's Regional Offices is able to assist you in understanding their composition and advise you on their availability. The following is a list of publications in which price indexes appear:

- 13-001 - System of National Accounts National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Quarterly, \$6.00 a copy, \$24.00 a year) Implicit Price Indexes of different sectors of the economy.
- 61-213 - Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Annual, \$10.00 a copy) Implicit Price Indexes for different industries.
- 62-001 - The Consumer Price Index (Monthly, \$2.50 a copy, \$25.00 a year)
- 62-004 - Farm Input Price Index (Quarterly, \$4.00 a copy, \$16.00 a year) Price indexes include farm labour, rent, supplies, etc..
- 62-007 - Construction Price Statistics (Monthly, \$3.00 a copy, \$30.00 a year) Residential and commercial.
- 62-010 - Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (Quarterly, \$6.00 a copy, \$24.00 a year) Includes gasoline prices.
- 62-011 - Industry Price Indexes (Monthly, \$3.50 a copy, \$35.00 a year) Manufacturing sector only.

- 62-552 - Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes by Industry of Purchase, 1971-79 (Occasional, \$7.00 a copy)
- 65-001 - Summary of External Trade (Monthly, \$3.00 a copy, \$30.00 a year) Price indexes of imports and exports.
- 72-002 - Employment, Earnings and Hours (Monthly, \$4.00 a copy, \$40.00 a year)
- 81-002 - Education Statistics (Service bulletin, \$1.80 a copy, \$18.00 a year) Education price index.
- 87-001 - Culture Statistics (Service bulletin, \$1.80 a copy, \$18.00 a year) Travel price index.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Where can I find figures on the share of the National Income going to Labour?

Tables 1 and 11 in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Publication #13-001, quarterly, \$6.00 a copy, \$24.00 a year) show the different sources of national income. Labour income is the sum of "wages, salaries and supplementary labour income". Military pay and allowances are not presently included in labour income by convention. To find the contributions to national income, the sum would be expressed as a proportion of line 9, "net national income at factor cost". The figures in table 11 are usually used as these are adjusted for seasonal variations.

What is the difference between Personal Income and Labour Income as defined in the National Income Accounts?

Personal income consists not only of labour income but also income of self employed workers such as farm operators, unincorporated businesses and investment income; and government transfers to people such as U.I.C. and Social Security payments. (National Income and Expenditure Accounts - Publication #13-001, Table 4).

Does Statistics Canada publish data on corporations' profits on an industry basis?

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics (Publication #61-003, quarterly, \$10.00 a copy, \$40.00 a year) contains statements of estimated assets, liabilities and shareholders equity, estimated revenue, expenses, profits, and retained earnings by industry. The statements of income give figures for net income for the industry and "base profits", a Statistics Canada definition of profits to allow for comparison between industries. The publication shows data for companies having \$10 million or more of total assets and an estimate of the entire universe. The following industries are not included in the publication: agriculture, fishing and trapping corporations, subsidiaries or branches of Canadian corporations operating outside Canada, non-taxable co-operatives, non-profit corporations, all financial institutions and investment holding corporations, and all government-owned business enterprises.

What information is available on the ownership of Corporations in Canada?

Intercompany Ownership (Publication #61-517, Occasional, \$35.00 a copy) is a directory of who controls whom in Canadian business. The report traces ownership of corporations to the ultimate owner. It also provides percentage of shares owned, province of residence, and SIC data. There is a separate section on the country of control of foreign controlled corporations.

What information is available on the foreign ownership of Canadian Industry?

There are a number of Statistics Canada publications which give information on foreign ownership of Canadian industry. The most comprehensive is System of National Accounts, Canada's International Investment Position (Publication #67-202, Annual, \$8.00 a copy). It gives a detailed analysis of foreign investments in Canada and Canadian investments abroad; analytical information on the relative position of foreign capital in the ownership and control of Canadian industry, the financing of investment and the distribution of income.

Domestic and Foreign control of Manufacturing, Mining and Logging Establishments in Canada (Publication #31-401, Biennial, \$8.00 a copy) This publication gives information on the contribution Canadian controlled enterprises make to total manufacturers shipments, employment and other information collected from the Census of Manufacturing.

Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry (Publication #61-215, Annual, \$6.00 a copy) This report presents capital and repair expenditures of manufacturing, mining and forestry establishments in Canada subdivided by country of control.

CALURA Part 1 - Corporations (Publication #61-210, Annual, \$15.00 a copy) This report gives financial information for large corporations stratified between foreign and Canadian.

PUBLICATIONS AND MORE INFORMATION

How to order Statistics Canada Publications

A copy of the catalogue of Statistics Canada's publications is available free on request from any of the eight regional offices. The catalogue contains an order form which when completed should be sent to: Publications Sales and Services, Ottawa, K1A 0V7. Statistics Canada publications may also be purchased from any of our authorized agents. A full list is available from any of Statistics Canada's Reference Centres.

Where to go for more information.

The current catalogue lists publications presently in print only. Statistics Canada has compiled an historical catalogue of all its publications called Historical Catalogue of Statistics Canada Publications, 1918-80 (Publication #11-512, Occasional, \$15.00 a copy)

If the data you are seeking does not appear to be available from Statistics Canada, there is a publication which may give you a source if it is available from another federal government department: Guide to Federal Government Labour Statistics (Publication #72-512, \$7.00 a copy). The guide provides references to about 500 publications and reference documents of different surveys and administrative data sources.

In addition to the various publications, Statistics Canada also disseminates its information through such media as microfiche, microfilm, computer printouts, computer tapes and CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System). CANSIM is Statistics Canada's machine readable data base and information retrieval service. It is composed of three modules: the Time Series Data base, the Cross-Classified data base allowing cross classification of social statistics and the Summary Data system containing data from all Census User Summary Tapes released since 1971. For more information contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

Statistics Canada also operates Reference Centres in each of its Regional Offices. Staff are qualified to assist you with any questions you may have on sources and publications. The public may telephone, drop in or write to any of the Regional Offices listed below:

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Crosbie Road
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Zenith 0-7037

Statistics Canada
3rd floor
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
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(902) 426-5331/3110
toll-free: 1-800-565-7192

Statistics Canada
10th floor, Alexis Nihon Plaza
1500 Atwater Ave.
Montreal, Quebec
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(514) 283-5725
toll-free: 1-800-361-2831/2832

Statistics Canada
25 St. Clair Ave. E.
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(416) 966-6586
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